

RECEIVE MONEY TO AVOID TAXES

Virginians Rush to Buy Nontaxable Bonds by February.

FEAR TAX LAWS WILL BE ENFORCED

Money Drawn From Banks and Put in Stocks and Bonds—Inequality of Laws Causes Rush to Evade Assessments. Demand for Reform Grows.

Because of the realization that property of all kinds in Virginia must hereafter be assessed for taxation according to law, there has been a tremendous rush during the past weeks and months to invest funds in nontaxable securities. The assessment for 1913 will be made as of date February 1, and during the past few days the demand for property that cannot be taxed has been especially active.

While this trading has been quiet, the volume is something almost unbelievable. A broker of this city said yesterday that he would place the figure invested in Richmond during the last sixty days for the purpose of evading taxes at more than \$10,000,000. Of course, any sum is necessarily a mere estimate.

**Put Money in Bonds.** Holders of fiduciary funds are withdrawing the money from banks and are selling taxable stocks and bonds and reinvesting in United States bonds, Virginia bonds and stocks like those of the trunk line railways, nontaxable in Virginia. Citizens of this city have put large sums in Richmond bonds, which are taxable, while held here, by the State only.

Large amounts have been withdrawn from savings banks and from balances on time deposit or even subject to check. The latter, being money in use, will naturally and its way back into the regular channels within a very short time, for after February 1 many of these securities will be back on the market.

No more significant indication of the situation could be found than in the prices of Virginia century bonds. All last year they hung about \$14, \$15, and as high as \$16, while on Friday last they were sales on the Richmond exchange at \$12. Riddle bonds brought \$7. Such an advance in less than a month could mean only heightened demand. Not many sales have been reported on the local stock market, most of the purchasing of this kind has been done quietly.

Local brokers assert that more United States government bonds are now held in Richmond than at any time in the history of the country, and that many of these were purchased on January 1. Conditions are believed to be similar throughout the State.

Will Enforce Tax Laws.

State Auditor J. H. Moore has announced that all property in the State must be given in this year for taxation at its fair market value, in accordance with the Constitution. Every taxpayer must personally subscribe to the oath this year. The people have been thoroughly familiar with the details of the tax laws during the past few months, and are no longer ignorant of the requirements. Investigations have been made in every county and city in the State this year by grand juries, and indictments not only for false reports, but also for perjury, will lie against those who fail to list all they possess. Commissioners of the revenue who do not see that the citizen takes the oath will be fined, and those commissioners who do not enforce the law will be removed from office.

The General Assembly has persistent intention from year to year to deal with the unequal tax laws of the State. It is believed that the only remedy is to enforce them, and then the lawmakers will be compelled to pay the taxes. In the past, such changes are made as to equalize the burdens of taxation as far as possible.

**Stirred by Income Returns.** The work of publicity in the form of the State's income tax returns for the complete income tax returns from every county and city in the State. A dozen counties failed to turn in a single return, and those that did showed the earnings of very rich men to be almost nothing, according to their own statements. In other cases, men of moderate means were shown as earning \$100,000 a year. Nothing ever presented to the people of the State has so graphically shown the evils of the lack of a tax system in Virginia as was shown in the Times-Dispatch.

The whole State was aroused, and the agitation grew when Auditor Moore informed the law requiring grand jury investigations of the returns. As a result, many citizens have corrected their income and other assessments. In some places the investigations have not been concluded. Grand juries in many places were lenient, thinking that the public was not fully informed last February. It will be fully informed this year.

**Money Is Diverted.** Enforcement of the law is likely to be most disastrous. People having money in savings banks, drawing 3 per cent interest, and paying 14 per cent taxes in Richmond, State and city, are unwilling to give up most of their earnings. Consequently, they are buying United States, State, city and county bonds and certain nontaxable stocks. The money is taken from the balances available in banks for loans used in the ordinary course of business, such as moving crops, handling wholesale purchases and sales, and building operations. Some of it will go back after February 1; some will never go back. Holders of money belonging to widows and orphans use the money in this way, feeling it but just to their clients to eat 3 per cent, rather than leaving only 14 per cent, income on the money.

Besides this, if the income exceeds \$10,000 the year from all sources, including earnings and interest, the excess is subject to a further State tax of 1 per cent, almost wiping out the yield.

Yet farms in most parts of the State are assessed at from 5 to 30 per cent of their real value.

It is now believed that the Legislature can no longer delay tax reform which has been refused because everybody was afraid that he would have to pay more himself. It is felt that if the tax burdens were equalized, the average man will pay less, since the rate would be lowered.

STATE WARMS UP IN DISGRACE

Tillman Sees South Carolina Sunk in Slough of Despond.

STILL HAS HOPE OF REDEMPTION

Replies to Resolution Passed by Lower Branch of Assembly, Saying Its "Hit Dog That Howls," and That Accounts for Protests From Railroad Attorneys.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Washington, January 25.—Declaring that "it is the hit dog that howls," and that some of the rocks he threw had hit certain railroad lawyers in the General Assembly of South Carolina and started them to yelping, Senator Tillman today issued another interesting statement regarding matters in the Legislature, in which he says:

"I have read with much interest in yesterday's South Carolina papers the Rembert resolution offered in the House and passed by it; calling on me to produce the evidence in support of the charges of corruption in this legislative body. I have also seen statements in the papers of what this and that Senator and member had to say about the matter. Some claim I have 'insulted' the Legislature and object to the publication of my reply to Blaise in the Journal.

**Amuse Him Very Much.** "All of these things have amused me very much, because I remember having used an expression long ago which is applicable to this case. 'It is the hit dog that howls.' I threw the rock in the discharge of my duty, as I thought, and behold the railroad attorneys in the General Assembly have come here and are howling 'under suspicion' and are howling to attract attention to their patriotism and superior virtue. Their indignation is pathetic.

Now let us see what I have done. In the letter to Mr. Bailey, written last August, just before the primary, and in the answer to Blaise, I spoke in general terms about the General Assembly and the way it has been influenced by the railroad attorneys inside of it and outside of it. My warning to this General Assembly is certainly not excessive. I want to put it on notice that the people are looking and watching, and expect them to do better than their predecessors. No member of the House, as I can see, has any right to complain of the people. If they are not many of those. The hold-over Senators in the Legislature are the only men who can be legitimately accused, and they ought to be aware unless they are able to prove that their predecessors in their votes have not been influenced by Ben Abney and other railroad lawyers.

**Now Doubts His Boast.** "I have boasted in my lectures in the North that there is not enough money in Wall Street to buy the State of South Carolina. I believed it to be true. I still believe it to be true, but public morals in the State have rapidly grown bad in the last ten years, and I am coming to doubt whether my boast was true. I will see the temper of the General Assembly by its action in purifying and protecting the primary. It has the opportunity to lift the State out of the slough of despond and disgraise in which it now wallows. Will it?

Will the Senate pass the resolution, I will not answer it officially, and will not have now to say until I hear further from Columbia.

P. H. McG.

HE IS DETERMINED

Hammerstein Says He Will Give Grand Opera to New York.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) New York, January 25.—"If the Metropolitan Opera directors do not reconsider their refusal to permit me to give grand opera in English, there is no way by which I can and will give it in New York openly and frankly."

This statement came with emphasis from Oscar Hammerstein to-day when he was asked about the report that he had already secured a suitable theatre and was going ahead with his plans despite the directors' refusal. He declined to explain the "way" but insisted that there was one.

"Information has come to me from good sources that the directors were reconsidering their decision. In the meantime I am not lying idle. My efforts are for the giving of grand opera in English, and I want to do it by an amicable arrangement with the Metropolitan. So far as securing a home for it in New York, that will be the easiest part of the work, as I have the scenery and costumes for nearly all the operas. But the Metropolitan directors would state anything about the matter except that their action was final.

RALLYING THEIR FORCES

Suffragettes May Resume Militant Methods If Defeated.

London, January 25.—Suffragettes are rallying their forces in London for eventualities. Numerous recruits of the Women's Social and Political Union have arrived here from Scotland and the provinces with in the last twenty-four hours for special duty. This is interpreted as a threat that the suffragettes will be loosed in an unexpected form if, as now seems certain, the suffragettes held Monday next that they have been failed.

The Women's Social and Political Union refused to entertain any suggestion of a separate bill for the enfranchisement of women. "General" Mrs. Drummond declared to-day that the women would only find themselves tricked again in the case of a new bill. Enfranchisement must be included in the present bill or war will be resumed, she added.

AVAILS ARREST AND HIS RELEAS

Court Orders Aged General Sickles Taken Into Custody.

STANDS ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT

Warrant Now in Hands of Sheriff, and Famous Warrior Will Go to Ludlow Street Jail Unless Help Comes Quickly—Wife Not Likely to Aid Him.

New York, January 25.—General Daniel E. Sickles sat amid the war relics in his Fifth Avenue home to-night expecting momentary arrest in a suit brought by the State to recover \$25,476 for which he has failed to account. It is charged, as chairman of the New York Monuments Commission, that he had misappropriated the money. Within his call were his son, Stanton, and an aged negro retainer. Save for them, he was alone.

The order for the veteran's arrest, issued this afternoon by Supreme Court Justice Ridd at Albany, and a copy of the complaint were placed in Sheriff Harbinger's hands this evening by Deputy Attorney General Francis Kennedy, who brought them here. Mr. Kennedy announced his intention of asking for immediate service. After a talk with Mr. Kennedy, however, Sheriff Harbinger said he would give the documents to his lawyer to determine whether they are legally drawn. This, he thought, could give the general respite from arrest until Monday. The order cannot be legally served on Sunday.

Unless General Sickles is prepared to furnish at once a \$10,000 bond, Sheriff Harbinger said he would have to go to the Ludlow Street Jail until the bond is forthcoming. There was no inkling to-night as to who, if any one, would come to the veteran's aid.

All Turned Away.

General Sickles' aged negro met all comers at the door and turned them away. For the first time in weeks the shades at all the windows of the house were raised, and in each window there was placed an American flag.

Someone who thought the general would refuse admittance to the process servers asked Sheriff Harbinger what he would do in case he found the door locked against him. "I shall not break it down—of that you may be sure," the sheriff replied. "I shall have to station my deputies around the house and besiege it. We have no right under the law to enter a private home. We will have to wait till the general comes out or surrenders."

Mrs. Sickles, reported to have gone down to Long Island, had not heard of the State suit and the imminence of arrest before she departed. She had only heard that the Bowers Savings Bank was preparing to foreclose its mortgage on the general's home. "I don't know anything about it," she said, "but really I think I have done enough. I cannot beggar myself. So far as I am personally concerned, I cannot suffer. He has permitted any one to suggest to him what he should do. It is his stubbornness that makes him keep Miss Willmerding in the house and exclude me. I have said I will not return here unless Miss Willmerding leaves, and he gets very angry and declares that he will be master in his own house."

Count Orders Arrest.

Albany, N. Y., January 25.—Upon application of the State authorities, the State Supreme Court to-day issued an order for the arrest of General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, who, as chairman of the New York Battle Monument Commission, is charged with having failed to account for \$25,476 of the commission's funds.

Under the order, General Sickles will be required to give bail, equal to the amount of the alleged shortage, with the understanding that the bond will be forfeited to the State if judgment is rendered in the State's favor.

The total amount of the alleged shortage was \$25,476, but on December 21, last, General Sickles' son of the general, paid the State \$5,000, and promised to make good the balance as soon as certain property in Spain, owned by Mrs. Sickles, could be sold.

The State's complaint points out that from 1890 to 1912, inclusive, the Legislature appropriated \$500,141 for use of the commission. It is charged that of this amount \$45,841 was turned over to General Sickles, and that his vouchers showed a balance unaccounted for of \$28,736.

Used Funds Personally.

The complaint alleged that this was converted by General Sickles "to his own personal use on or about July, 1912, and that State officials have made repeated demands for the return of this money, and that on December 21, 1912, \$5,000 of the alleged shortage, in the form of a certified check signed by General Sickles, was turned over to General Sickles, and that his vouchers showed a balance unaccounted for of \$28,736.

The Battle Monument Commission was created by the Legislature of 1901. General Sickles was named chairman, and held the position until December 9, 1912, when he was replaced by Colonel Lewis H. Stegman, of Brooklyn.

After the alleged shortage was discovered, Attorney General Carmichael called on all members of the commission that they would be held liable for the missing funds.

The Attorney General said to-day that General Sickles will be held responsible and the State will not look to the other members of the commission for restitution.

Middle of Long Standing.

New York, January 25.—Financial affairs of General Sickles have been in a muddle for months. His Fifth Avenue residence and household effects, including many priceless relics of his career as a Union soldier and diplomat, have been in a muddle for months. His Fifth Avenue residence and household effects, including many priceless relics of his career as a Union soldier and diplomat, have been in a muddle for months.

LEADERS IN TURKEY'S LATEST REVOLT



ENVER BEY, New Minister of War. SHEFKET PASHA, New Grand Vizier.

BREAK IN LEVEE HAS INQUIRY BEEN WORTH WHILE?

More Than Million Acres in Mississippi Now Are Under Water. Evidence Does Not Warrant Assertion That There Is Money Trust.

CONVICTS IN FLIGHT WILL YIELD GOOD RESULTS HE ASKS MANY QUESTIONS

At Point of Gun, They Are Driven Back to Work on Crevasse. Some Legislation Aimed at Existing Practices Is Bound to Follow. Employed to Discover Undesirables.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Washington, January 25.—Turning a vast volume of water upon the heart of the Mississippi Delta County, the Mississippi River levee at Houma, Miss., broke this morning. Rumors of life loss to-night are unconfirmed, but it is doubtful if there have been any tragedies, as the height of the river was not sufficient to cover the country as rapidly as it was inundated in the flood of last spring.

By Sunday morning, the engineers say, close to 1,000,000 acres will be under six feet of water. The crevasse eventually will flood parts, or the whole, of eight counties, and the water may come almost to Vicksburg. The crevasse spells ruin to hundreds of once prosperous planters. The levee broke just before the work a few minutes before. Nearly all were men familiar with levee conditions, and they scented danger at once. When the first slipping of earth gave way to the roar that always accompanies a break, the men broke and fled wildly. Facing loaded guns, many ran hundreds of yards, in some instances dragging their heavy iron balls and chains after them. Scores of shots were fired in the air, and butt ends of shotguns and rifles are said to have been used freely upon the prisoners' heads. Quick action prevented the mutiny from becoming more serious. Most of the guards, however, called to the scene, divided into two parties and took posts beyond the break, thus hemming the terrified men between their rifles and the crevasse waters.

**Threaten To Kill.** Dead lines were established and the men were given to understand that no more shots would be fired into the air, and that the slightest further show of rebellion would mean instant death to the men who made the break. To-night numerous citizens are reinforcing the regular guards, and 200 rifles are available to keep the big body of convicts at their labor.

Steps to the ends of the crevasse and prevent its further spread are proceeding rapidly. Colonel Towns, president of the Mississippi River Commission, is hurrying to the scene to confer with Major Woodruff, the army officer in charge of this levee district.

News of the crevasse was telephoned (Continued on Fourth Page.)

Slain in Battle With Igorrottes

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Manila, January 25.—The captain of a transport sends a report by wireless that Scout Captain McNally, two privates have been killed and fourteen men wounded in a fight with the Igorrottes in Jolo.

There have been several rows with the Igorrottes in the last few weeks, and forces of constabulary and regulars have been sent against them. This is the most serious affair that has yet been reported.

Earlier in the day a band of half savage Igorrottes ran amuck and fired on Captain Khea, who was in a boat on the Abulog River. Their bullets went wild. A detachment of constabulary was immediately sent out to pursue the tribesmen.

Baby Weighs One Pound.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) New York, January 25.—What is believed to be the smallest baby ever born, a girl, came to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith, of Spring Valley, this week. She weighed one pound at birth and is in good health.

Earthquake in Constantinople.

Constantinople, January 25.—A severe earthquake shook the Turkish capital early to-day. No loss of life has been reported.

REPLY TO TURKEY NOW IS AWAITED

Allies Will Not Resume War Until It Is Received.

PLANS ARE MADE FOR HOSTILITIES

Conditions in Constantinople So Complex That No One Can Foretell Outcome—Young Turks Supported by Only Minority of Army—Pow-ers Closely on Guard.

London, January 25.—Both the ambassadors and the Balkan plenipotentiaries held meetings to-day and discussed academically the Balkan situation and the occurrences in Constantinople.

The plenipotentiaries are awaiting instructions. As yet the Servians and Montenegrins have not received from their governments full powers, which Dr. Daneff and Premier Venizelos already possess, to break the negotiations. M. Novakovich has proposed to make the Turks understand that the war indemnity asked by the allies will be increased proportionately to the delay in concluding peace.

It is expected that by Sunday all of the allies' representatives will have received authorization from their respective governments to end the negotiations on their own initiative, but to fulfill the promise made to the ambassadors they will not use this prerogative until the reply to the powers' note has been received from the new Turkish government.

Greeks Push Campaign.

The Greeks are pushing their military operations in Epirus. The army there, numbering 30,000, is advancing against Janina in a semi-circle. The Greeks have been fighting for five days continuously. The siege is most difficult, owing to the mountainous nature of the district and the very narrow passes, which are strongly fortified. The operations have been hindered by still more difficult by stormy weather.

If the war is resumed in the next week, the allies have agreed that the offensive shall be taken by the combined Bulgarian, Greek and Serbian forces against both Adrianople and Thessalonika. The Servians will detach some of their troops to help the Montenegrins take Scutari.

A Greek project which aims to land troops in the Gulf of Saros and occupy the Gallipoli Peninsula, is being considered. This would give the allies control of the Turkish fortifications in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. The Greek project is to enter the Sea of Marmora and threaten Constantinople.

This and similar projects are subordinate to the decision of the powers and even in the Constantinople, where many consider a military counter-revolution is inevitable within a short time. What the allies desire is not to be accused of having precipitated matters. Their terms were presented on December 23, and the Turkish delegates asked time for their consideration. Since then the allies have not changed their terms.

They have been simply waiting for a limit.

But patience has a limit, they say, like the resources of their countries, which are exhausted for a peaceful settlement, the Greeks feel that the Greek cause is inexorably conducted. Dr. Daneff, head of the Bulgarian delegation, said to-night:

"The best proof of our magnanimity towards Turkey is that the Greek ultimatum is an eloquent and undeniable indication of what the Turkish reply to the note of the powers will be. After that, we might with considerable advantage have resumed hostilities, but we prefer to be generous and do not wish to be accused of rash action or disregard for the desires of Europe."

In State of Siege.

London, January 25.—Constantinople practically is in a state of siege, according to dispatches received to-day by peace delegates from the Balkan allies. The young Turks, fearing that the reins of power again may escape from their hands, are said to be arresting their political adversaries, searching houses and shops and conducting a general hunt for revolutionaries. They hope in this way to break up the opposition.

The allies express the opinion that under these circumstances any excess may be expected. With this prospect in view, European powers are sending war vessels to reinforce the ordinary guard ships stationed at Constantinople. Italy is especially alarmed over the return to power of the young Turks, who were inexorable during the Libyan War.

The United States ambassador at Constantinople, William W. Rockhill, during the negotiations for the conclusion of peace, was told by the Turkish government that it was preparing to land 500 blue-jackets. Besides, the Admiralty has ordered the entire Italian squadron in the Grecian Archipelago to hold itself in readiness. The Russian fleet is at Taranto, within easy call.

Uprising Defended.

Paris, January 25.—An uprising in Constantinople was defended to-day by Halil Bey, president of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, and one of the most active leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress. He declared that recent happenings were a revolt against the conclusion of a humiliating peace.

The Turks, he declared, would accept defeat, but could not abandon the 300,000 Mohammedans who were heroically defending the ancient capital of Turkey.

Even if the Turks had already lost 200,000 men they still had 300,000 soldiers under arms in European Turkey, he asserted. The allies, on the other hand, had lost 70,000 men. Halil Bey does not despair of fighting the allies to a standstill and saving the fortress of Adrianople.

Support Is Divided.

Vienna, January 25.—Advices from Constantinople say that the Young Turks' party thus far is backed only by part of the army; that a majority of the army, including the older officers in high positions and a majority of the